

Allowable Subject Matter

Applicants acknowledge that claims 35 and 37-90 have been found allowable. Claims 35, 40, 42, 44-45, 59, 66-68, and 70-71 are amended herein. The amendments are not motivated by prior art, but are made to more particularly point out the invention. Applicants submit that the amendments made to claims 35, 40, 42, 44-45, 59, 66-68, and 70-71 do not affect the patentability of these claims over the cited references.

Claim Rejections - 35 U.S.C. § 103

Claims 91-93, 95, and 97-99

Claims 91-93, 95, and 97-99 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 5,574,977 issued to Joseph et al. (*Joseph*) in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,292,664 issued to Ostrup et al. (*Ostrup*). Claims 91-93, 95, and 97-99 have been cancelled without prejudice; therefore, the rejection of these claims is moot.

Claim 96

Claim 96 was rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over *Joseph* and *Ostrup* in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,208,865 issued to Veerasamy et al. Claim 96 has been cancelled without prejudice; therefore, the rejection of this claim is moot.

Claims 94 and 100

Claims 94 and 100 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over *Joseph* in view of *Ostrup* and further in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,108,323 issued to Gray et al. (*Gray*). Claims 94 and 100 are amended herein to be in independent form, because the claims from which they depend have been cancelled. For at least the reasons set forth below, Applicants submit that claims 94 and 100 are not rendered obvious by *Joseph* in view of *Ostrup* and *Gray*.

Claim 94 recites, in part, the following:

invoking spatial division multiple access (SDMA) processing to free communication channel resources to handle the emergency telephone call if a reserved, reduced rate communication channel is not available.

Thus, Applicants claim invoking SDMA to free communication channel resources if a reserved, reduced rate communication channel is not available. Claim 100 is directed to a communication station, and recites similar limitations to invoke SDMA to free communication channel resources if a reserved, reduced rate communication channel is not available.

Joseph discusses prioritizing calls, and connecting calls as resources become available.

See col. 7, lines 1 to 61. *Joseph* states that calls that cannot be immediately serviced are placed in a queue:

If, however, . . . it is determined that a reserved channel is not available, then . . . it is determined whether or not the service provider has designated that the queue technique be utilized when reserved channels are not available. . . . [T]he call request from the user is positioned in a priority order with call requests from other subscribers according to the user's and the other subscriber's [sic] PACA priority level and the time of arrival of each call request within each priority level. Col. 7, lines 1 to 16.

and,

The system . . . continues to check for available channels. If there is an available channel, then the system [determines] whether or not the user is the highest priority subscriber with a call request in the queue, and is therefore, the next to receive an available channel. Col. 7, lines 42 to 47.

Ostrup discusses the use of full-rate (FR) and half-rate (HR) channels for incoming calls. The determination of whether to use a FR or a HR channel is determined by whether a threshold has been reached as discussed below:

At this point, the capacity of the cell 100 is equal to the HTTH [threshold] value 230; consequently, the next MS [mobile station] that requests a channel will be assigned a HR traffic channel if possible, as explained further below. Col. 6, lines 3 to 7.

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Joseph and *Ostrup* fail to disclose, alone or in combination, invoking SDMA to free communication resources if a reserved, reduced rate communication channel is not available, as recited in claims 94 and 100. Thus, they fail to teach or suggest at least one limitation of the invention as set forth in claims 94 and 100. In fact, *Joseph* and *Ostrup* teach away from the claimed invention, because *Joseph* discusses storing a call in a queue if a channel is not available, to wait for a channel to become available, and *Ostrup* discusses using reduced rate channels after a threshold number of channels are in use, to try to cause a system to always reserve a communication channel.

Gray is cited for the concept of SDMA. Whether or not *Gray* discloses the use of SDMA, *Gray* fails to cure the deficiencies of *Joseph* and *Ostrup*. There is simply no combination of the relied-on references that discloses or suggests invoking SDMA to free communication resources if a reserved, reduced rate communication channel is not available, as recited in claims 94 and 100. Because *Joseph*, *Ostrup*, and *Gray* fail to teach or suggest, either alone or in combination, at least one limitation of the invention as set forth in claims 94 and 100, Applicants submit that the combination of *Joseph*, *Ostrup*, and *Gray* cannot render the invention obvious.

New Claims 110-115

New claim 110 recites the following:

receiving on a communication system operating at maximum call capacity a priority channel request for an emergency call from a wireless subscriber unit;

terminating a non-emergency call connected to the communication system to free a communication channel to service the request; and establishing the emergency call on the freed communication channel.

Thus, Applicants claim receiving a priority channel request on a communication system operating at maximum call capacity, terminating a non-emergency call connected to the

communication system, and establishing the emergency call on the freed communication channel. Claim 113 claims a communication station, and recites limitations that similarly receive a priority channel request on a communication system operating at maximum call capacity, terminate a non-emergency call connected to the communication system, and establish the emergency call on the freed communication channel.

Similar to the discussion above, *Joseph* and *Ostrup* teach away from the invention as set forth in claims 110 and 113, because *Joseph* discusses storing a call in a queue if a channel is not available, to wait for a channel to become available, and *Ostrup* discusses using reduced rate channels after a threshold number of channels are in use, to try to cause a system to always reserve a communication channel. In contrast, the invention as set forth in claims 110 and 113 recites **terminating a non-emergency call connected to the communication system to free a communication channel** with which to establish the emergency call. Therefore, no combination of *Joseph*, *Ostrup*, and *Gray* can render the invention obvious, because they fail, either alone or in combination, to teach or suggest each and every element of the invention as claimed.

Conclusion

For at least the foregoing reasons, Applicants submit that the rejections have been overcome. Therefore, claims 35, 37-90, 94, 100, and 110-115 are in condition for allowance and such action is earnestly solicited. The Examiner is respectfully requested to contact the undersigned by telephone if such contact would further the examination of the above-referenced application.



Please charge any shortages and credit any overcharges to our Deposit Account number
02-2666.

Respectfully submitted,
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Date: 10/18/02



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AMENDMENTS WITH MARKINGS

IN THE CLAIMS

35. (Thrice Amended) [In a wireless local loop subscriber unit, a] A method facilitating a telephone call comprising:

determining whether a communication channel is available at a servicing communication station to accommodate the telephone call;

providing a telephone interface with an indication denoting the unavailability of a communication channel if it is determined that the communication station does not have a communication channel available; and

receiving a digit of one or more digits of a telephone number from the telephone interface even if no communication channels are available, comparing the received digit, as received, against a corresponding digit of one or more emergency codes and, if the digits match, iteratively repeating the element of receiving for comparison of a subsequent digit of the one or more digits of the telephone number from the telephone interface, as necessary, to determine whether a priority channel request is required to facilitate an emergency telephone call, and otherwise disabling the interface from accepting further digits if it is determined that a received digit is not associated with an emergency code.

37. (Unchanged) A method according to claim 35, further comprising, issuing the priority channel request to the servicing communication station if the result of the comparison reveals that the received digits correspond to an emergency code and no other communication channels are otherwise available.

38. (Unchanged) A method according to claim 37, wherein the priority channel request denotes a priority class of service that is greater than that of non-emergency telephone

calls, such that the servicing communication station reallocates communication channel parameters to facilitate the priority channel request.

39. (Unchanged) A method according to claim 38, wherein reallocation of communication channel parameters include one or more of tearing down a lower priority communication channel to facilitate the priority channel request, reallocation of bandwidth of one or more communication channels to provide bandwidth to the priority channel request, modifying a spatial division multiple access (SDMA) reuse pattern to provide bandwidth for the priority channel request, and the like.

40. (Amended) A method according to claim 35, wherein determining whether a communication channel is available comprises:

receiving an off-hook detection signal at the transceiver;
issuing a channel request from [the] a subscriber unit to the servicing communication station; and

receiving a response at the subscriber unit from the communication station to the channel request denoting whether a communication channel is available.

41. (Unchanged) A method according to claim 35, wherein the indication that all communication channels are currently unavailable includes one or more of a fast busy signal, a null signal (silence), a monotone signal, and/or any signal other than a dial tone.

42. (Amended) A method according to claim 35, further comprising:
issuing a priority channel request to the servicing communication station if [the] a subscriber unit receives digits from the telephone interface denoting one or more emergency codes associated with one or more emergency services.

43. (Unchanged) A method according to claim 42, further comprising:

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facilitating the emergency telephone call over a communication channel made available by the communication station through call completion.

44. (Amended) A method according to claim 35, further comprising: converting dual-tone, multiple frequency (DTMF) tones received from the telephone interface representing the telephone number entered by [the] a user to digital signal(s) for the transceiver.

45. (Amended) A method according to claim 44, wherein said conversion is performed even if [the] a subscriber unit receives an indication from the servicing communication station that all communication channels are currently unavailable.

46. (Unchanged) A method according to claim 35, wherein the emergency codes are one or more of a telephone number, a speed-dial code and/or a shortened emergency services code.

47. (Unchanged) An article of manufacture comprising a machine accessible storage medium to provide machine executable instructions which, when executed, cause a machine to implement a method according to claim 35.

48. (Twice Amended) A wireless local loop subscriber unit comprising: a telephone interface, to enable a user to enter a telephone number to place a telephone call; and

a transceiver, coupled to the telephone interface, to receive a digit of one or more digits of a telephone number from the interface even if a communication channel is not currently available, to compare the received digit, as received, against a corresponding digit of one or more emergency codes and, if the digits match, accept and compare a subsequent digit of the telephone number from the interface, as necessary, to determine whether a priority channel request is

required to facilitate an emergency telephone call, and otherwise disabling the interface from accepting further digits if it is determined that the received digit is not associated with an emergency code.

49. (Unchanged) A wireless local loop subscriber unit according to claim 48, further comprising:

an off-hook signal generator, responsive to the telephone interface, to generate an off-hook signal to prompt the transceiver to request a communication channel from the communication station when the user lifts a handset of the telephone interface to place a call.

50. (Unchanged) A wireless local loop subscriber unit according to claim 49, wherein the transceiver responds to the off-hook signal by requesting a communication channel and providing the telephone interface with an indication denoting whether a communication channel is available from the communication station.

51. (Unchanged) A wireless local loop subscriber unit according to claim 50, wherein the transceiver provides one or more of a fast busy signal, a constant monotone signal, and/or any tone other than a dial tone as an indication to the user via the telephone interface that no communication channels are currently available to facilitate a telephone call.

52. (Unchanged) A wireless local loop subscriber unit according to claim 48, further comprising:

a dual-tone, multiple frequency (DTMF) converter to convert DTMF signals generated by the telephone interface representing the telephone number entered by the user in to digital signals appropriate for input to the transceiver.

53. (Unchanged) A wireless local loop subscriber unit according to claim 52, wherein the DTMF converter remains enabled to receive and convert DTMF signals for the transceiver

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even if the transceiver determines that no communication channels are currently available until it is determined that a received digit does not correspond to an emergency services code.

54. (Unchanged) A wireless local loop subscriber unit according to claim 53, wherein the transceiver receives and decodes the digital signals to determine whether the user is dialing an emergency number, even if there are no communication channels available to support the call.

55. (Unchanged) A wireless local loop subscriber unit according to claim 54, further comprising:

a memory device, to store one or more codes associated with an associated one or more emergency services, wherein the transceiver compares received digital signals associated with a user-entered telephone number against the stored one or more codes to determine whether the user is telephone number is associated with the one or more emergency services.

56. (Unchanged) A wireless local loop subscriber unit according to claim 55, wherein the transceiver compares the digital signals associated with the user-entered telephone number on a digit-by-digit basis concurrently with receipt of the digits against corresponding digits of the one or more stored emergency codes, and disables receipt of further digits if the comparison reveals that a received digit does not conform to a corresponding digit of an emergency code(s).

57. (Unchanged) A wireless local loop subscriber unit according to claim 48, the transceiver comprising:

a memory, to receive and retain one or more codes associated with one or more emergency services; and

a processor, coupled to the memory, to receive digital signals representative of the dialed telephone number and compare the received signals to the one or more codes stored in memory to detect telephone calls to the one or more emergency services.

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58. (Unchanged) A wireless local loop subscriber unit according to claim 48, further comprising:

an on-/off-hook detector, coupled between the telephone device and the transceiver, to provide an off-hook indication to the transceiver when the user lifts a handset of the telephone interface.

59. (Thrice Amended) A wireless communication system comprising:
a communication station, to communicatively couple one or more wireless [local loop] subscriber unit(s) to a wireline telephony network; and

a wireless subscriber unit, communicatively coupled to the communication station, to accept entry of a digit of a telephone number through a telephone interface even after determining that no communication channels are currently available between the subscriber unit and the communication station, the subscriber unit to compare the received digit, as received, against a corresponding digit of one or more emergency codes and, if the digits match, accept and compare a subsequent digit of the telephone number from the interface, as necessary, to determine whether a priority channel request is required to facilitate an emergency telephone call, and otherwise disabling the interface from accepting further digits if it is determined that the received digit is not associated with an emergency code.

60. (Unchanged) A wireless system according to claim 59, the wireless subscriber unit comprising:

a transceiver, coupled to the telephone interface, to accept the telephone number entered by the user even after determining that no communication channels are currently available, and to issue a priority channel request for a communication channel if the telephone number entered

corresponds to one or more stored emergency codes associated with a commensurate one or more emergency services.

61. (Unchanged) A wireless system according to claim 60, wherein the transceiver issues one or more priority channel request(s) to the communication station to obtain a communication channel if no communication channels are otherwise available upon detecting entry by the user of a code associated with an emergency service.

62. (Unchanged) A wireless system according to claim 60, wherein the stored codes include one or more of a standard telephone number associated with a single emergency service, a speed dial code, and/or a shortened telephone number to an agency serving multiple emergency services.

63. (Unchanged) A wireless system according to claim 62, the subscriber unit further comprising:

a memory device, coupled to the transceiver, to receive and retain one or more emergency codes.

64. (Unchanged) A wireless system according to claim 59, the communication station comprising:

a transceiver, to receive priority channel requests from one or more subscriber units and modify one or more communication channel parameters to accommodate a priority channel request when no communication channels are otherwise available.

65. (Unchanged) A wireless system according to claim 64, wherein the modification of one or more communication channel parameters includes one or more of tearing down an existing call to free the communication channel to accommodate the priority channel request, lowering bandwidth associated with one or more communication channels to free bandwidth for

an additional communication channel to accommodate the priority channel request, and/or modifying one or more spatial division, multiple access (SDMA) reuse parameters to obtain a communication channel to accommodate the priority channel request.

66. (Thrice Amended) An article of manufacture comprising:
a machine accessible medium to provide instructions which, when executed by a [wireless local loop] subscriber unit, cause the subscriber unit to determine whether a communication channel is available at a servicing communication station to accommodate a telephone call upon detecting an off-hook signal from a telephone interface, provide the telephone interface with an indication denoting the unavailability of a communication channel if it is determined that the communication station does not have a communication channel available, to enable receipt of a digit of a telephone number from the telephone interface even if no communication channels are available and to compare the received digit, as received, against a corresponding digit of one or more emergency codes and, if the digits match, accept and compare a subsequent digit of the telephone number from the interface, as necessary, to determine whether a priority channel request is required to facilitate an emergency telephone call, and otherwise disabling the interface from accepting further digits if it is determined that the received digit is not associated with an emergency code.

67. (Amended) An article of manufacture according to claim 66, further comprising instructions which, when executed, cause a [wireless local loop] subscriber unit to compare each digit of the received telephone number, as received, against one or more emergency codes maintained in the subscriber unit to determine whether the received digits correspond to one or more emergency services associated with the one or more emergency codes.

68. (Amended) An article of manufacture according to claim 66, further comprising instructions which, when executed, cause the [wireless local loop] subscriber unit to issue a priority channel request upon detecting entry of an emergency code even if no communication channels are currently available.

69. (Unchanged) An article of manufacture according to claim 68, wherein the priority channel request denotes a priority class of service that is greater than that of non-emergency telephone calls, such that the servicing communication station reallocates communication channel parameters to facilitate the priority channel request.

70. (Amended) An article of manufacture according to claim 66, further comprising instructions which, when executed, cause a [wireless local loop] subscriber unit to facilitate an emergency telephone call through completion via a communication channel made available by the communication station in response to the subscriber [units] unit's priority channel request.

71. (Amended) An article of manufacture according to claim 66, further comprising instructions which, when executed, cause a [wireless local loop] subscriber unit to convert dual-tone, multiple frequency (DTMF) tones received from the telephone interface representing the telephone number entered by the user to digital signal(s), wherein said conversion is performed even if the subscriber unit receives an indication from the servicing communication station that all communication channels are currently unavailable until a digit is received that does not correspond to one or more emergency service code(s).

72. (Unchanged) A wireless communication system according to claim 59, wherein the wireless communication system is a wireless local loop (WLL) communication system, and the subscriber unit is a WLL subscriber unit.

73. (Unchanged) A method according to claim 35, wherein the priority channel is a reduced rate communication channel reserved to facilitate emergency telephone calls.

74. (Unchanged) A method according to claim 35, wherein the priority channel is dynamically created by a communication station by invoking spatial division multiple access (SDMA) processing to effectively parse multiple communication channels including the priority channel from a single physical channel to facilitate the emergency telephone call.

75. (Unchanged) A subscriber unit according to claim 48, wherein the priority channel is a reduced rate communication channel reserved for emergency telephone call, and wherein the transceiver includes reduced rate communication facilities.

76. (Unchanged) A subscriber unit according to claim 48, wherein the priority channel is a spatial division multiple access (SDMA) enabled channel to facilitate an emergency telephone call.

77. (Unchanged) A wireless communication system according to claim 59, wherein the communication station further comprises:

spatial division multiple access (SDMA) processing facilities, responsive to the transceiver, to dynamically select a traditional communication channel and parse it into multiple SDMA channels employing adaptive antenna technology, wherein the transceiver places the emergency call on one or more of the SDMA channels to facilitate the emergency telephone call.

78. (Unchanged) A wireless communication system according to claim 59, the communication station further comprising:

reduced rate communication channels, reserved and dynamically assigned by the transceiver to facilitate emergency telephone calls.

79. (Amended) A wireless subscriber unit comprising:

a telephone interface, to enable a user to enter a telephone number to place a telephone call; and

a transceiver, coupled to the telephone interface, to accept entry of a digit of a telephone number from the interface even after determining that no communication channels are currently available from a servicing communication station, to compare the received digit, as received, against a corresponding digit of one or more emergency codes and, if the digits match, accept and compare a subsequent digit of the telephone number from the interface, as necessary, to determine whether a priority channel request is required to facilitate an emergency telephone call, and otherwise disabling the interface from accepting further digits if it is determined that the received digit is not associated with an emergency code.

80. (Unchanged) A subscriber unit according to claim 79, further comprising: an off-hook signal generator, responsive to the telephone interface, to generate an off-hook signal to prompt the transceiver to request a communication channel from the communication station when the user lifts a handset of the telephone interface to place a call.

81. (Unchanged) A subscriber unit according to claim 80, wherein the transceiver responds to the off-hook signal by requesting a communication channel and providing the telephone interface with an indication denoting whether a communication channel is available from the communication station.

82. (Unchanged) A subscriber unit according to claim 81, wherein the transceiver provides one or more of a fast busy signal, a constant monotone signal, and/or any tone other than a dial tone as an indication to the user via the telephone interface that no communication channels are currently available to facilitate a telephone call.

83. (Unchanged) A subscriber unit according to claim 79, further comprising:

a dual-tone, multiple frequency (DTMF) converter to convert DTMF signals generated by the telephone interface representing the telephone number entered by the user in to digital signals appropriate for input to the transceiver.

84. (Unchanged) A subscriber unit according to claim 83, wherein the DTMF converter remains enabled to receive and convert DTMF signals for the transceiver even if the transceiver determines that no communication channels are currently available until it is determined that a received digit does not correspond to an emergency services code.

85. (Unchanged) A subscriber unit according to claim 84, wherein the transceiver receives and decodes the digital signals to determine whether the user is dialing an emergency number, even if there are no communication channels available to support the call.

86. (Unchanged) A subscriber unit according to claim 85, further comprising:
a memory device, to store one or more codes associated with an associated one or more emergency services, wherein the transceiver compares received digital signals associated with a user-entered telephone number against the stored one or more codes to determine whether the user is telephone number is associated with the one or more emergency services.

87. (Unchanged) A subscriber unit according to claim 86, wherein the transceiver compares the digital signals associated with the user-entered telephone number on a digit-by-digit basis concurrently with receipt of the digits against corresponding digits of the one or more stored emergency codes, and disables receipt of further digits if the comparison reveals that a received digit does not conform to a corresponding digit of an emergency code(s).

88. (Unchanged) A subscriber unit according to claim 79, the transceiver comprising:
a memory, to receive and retain one or more codes associated with one or more emergency services; and

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a processor, coupled to the memory, to receive digital signals representative of the dialed telephone number and compare the received signals to the one or more codes stored in memory to detect telephone calls to the one or more emergency services.

89. (Unchanged) A subscriber unit according to claim 79, wherein the priority channel is a reduced rate communication channel reserved for emergency telephone call, and wherein the transceiver includes reduced rate communication facilities.

90. (Unchanged) A subscriber unit according to claim 79, wherein the priority channel is a spatial division multiple access (SDMA) enabled channel to facilitate an emergency telephone call.

91. (Cancelled) A method comprising:
receiving a priority channel request at a communication station from a wireless subscriber unit, the priority channel request denoting an emergency telephone call; and
establishing the emergency telephone call using a reduced rate communication channel reserved for emergency telephone calls when traditional communication channels are otherwise unavailable.

92. (Cancelled) A method according to claim 91, the method further comprising:
receiving a request for a communication channel from a wireless subscriber unit;
providing the subscriber unit with an indication that no communication channels are available; and
enabling receipt of a priority channel request if one or more reduced rate, reserve channels are available to facilitate an emergency telephone call from the subscriber unit.

93. (Cancelled) A method according to claim 91, the method further comprising:



determining whether a reserved, reduced rate communication channel is available to facilitate the emergency telephone call upon receipt of a priority channel request; and establishing the emergency telephone call on the reserved, reduce rate communication channel to facilitate communication services through call completion if the reserved, reduce rate communication channel is available.

94. (Amended) A method [according to claim 93, the method further] comprising:
receiving a priority channel request at a communication station from a wireless subscriber unit, the priority channel request denoting an emergency telephone call;
determining whether a reserved, reduced rate communication channel is available to
facilitate the emergency telephone call upon receipt of a priority channel request;
establishing the emergency telephone call on the reserved, reduce rate communication
channel to facilitate communication services through call completion if the reserved, reduce rate
communication channel is available; and
invoking spatial division multiple access (SDMA) processing to free communication channel resources to handle the emergency telephone call if a reserved, reduced rate communication channel is not available.

95. (Cancelled) A method according to claim 93, wherein the priority channel request denotes a priority class of service that is greater than that of non-emergency telephone calls, such that the servicing communication station reallocates communication channel parameters to facilitate the priority channel request in the absence of available communication channels or reserved, reduced rate communication channels.

96. (Cancelled) A method according to claim 95, the method further comprising:

identifying an established communication session with a lower priority than the priority channel request; and

tearing down the established communication session to free a communication channel to facilitate the priority channel request if a reserved, reduced rate communication channel is not available.

97. (Cancelled) A communication station comprising:
a plurality of wireless communication channels including full-rate communication channels and reserved, reduced-rate communication channels; and
control logic, responsive to call requests received from subscriber units in a coverage area of the communication station, to select either a wireless communication channel or a reserved, reduced rate communication channel to facilitate a communication session, wherein the control logic selectively employs a reserved, reduced rate communication channel to facilitate a telephone call associated with a priority channel request when no other communication channels are available.

98. (Cancelled) A communication station according to claim 97, wherein the priority channel request denotes an emergency telephone call.

99. (Cancelled) A communication station according to claim 97, wherein the communication channels are established between the communication station and the subscriber unit(s) using transceiver(s), wherein at least subset of the transceivers include processing features to facilitate the reserved, reduced rate communication channel(s).

100. (Amended) A communication station [according to claim 97] comprising:
a plurality of wireless communication channels including full-rate communication channels and reserved, reduced-rate communication channels; and

control logic, responsive to call requests received from subscriber units in a coverage area of the communication station, to select either a wireless communication channel or a reserved, reduced rate communication channel to facilitate a communication session, wherein the control logic selectively employs a reserved, reduced rate communication channel to facilitate a telephone call associated with a priority channel request when no other communication channels are available, wherein the control logic employs spatial division multiple access (SDMA) processing techniques to free communication channel resources when neither a communication channel nor a reserved, reduced rate communication channel are otherwise available.

101. (Cancelled) A method comprising:

receiving a priority channel request from a wireless subscriber unit; and
adjusting a spatial division multiple access (SDMA) channel reuse pattern of a wireless communication station to free communication resources to facilitate a telephone call associated with the priority channel request when other communication channels are not available.

102. (Cancelled) A method according to claim 101, wherein the priority channel request denotes an emergency telephone call.

103. (Cancelled) A method according to claim 101, wherein the SDMA processing features utilize adaptive antenna technology to improve channel reuse capability to facilitate multiple communication sessions using a single physical communication channel.

104. (Cancelled) A method according to claim 103, wherein SDMA processing features facilitate two (2) disparate communication sessions over a single communication channel.



105. (Cancelled) A method according to claim 103, wherein one of the multiple communication sessions established on the SDMA channel is an emergency telephone call associated with the received priority channel request.

106. (Cancelled) A communication station comprising:
two or more antennae to support wireless communication channels dynamically established between the communication station and one or more subscriber unit(s) in a coverage area supported by the communication station; and
control logic, coupled to the antennae, to control one or more aspects of wireless communication with the subscriber unit(s) including a spatial division multiple access (SDMA) reuse pattern employed by the communication station, wherein the control logic adjusts the SDMA reuse pattern to free a communication channel when a communication channel is otherwise unavailable in response to a priority channel request from a subscriber unit.

107. (Cancelled) A communication station according to claim 106, wherein the priority channel request denotes a request for an emergency telephone call.

108. (Cancelled) A communication station according to claim 107, wherein the control logic facilitates the emergency telephone call associated with the priority channel request using newly created communication resources associated with the new SDMA reuse pattern.

109. (Cancelled) A communication station according to claim 107, wherein the control logic adjusting the SDMA reuse pattern facilitates two communication sessions using a single wireless communication channel, wherein one of the communication sessions is the emergency telephone call associated with the priority channel request.

110. (New) A method comprising:

receiving on a communication system operating at maximum call capacity a priority channel request for an emergency call from a wireless subscriber unit;

terminating a non-emergency call connected to the communication system to free a communication channel to service the request; and

establishing the emergency call on the freed communication channel.

111. (New) A method according to claim 110, wherein terminating a non-emergency call connected to the communication system comprises selecting a non-emergency call of a lower priority than a priority of the emergency call and disconnecting the non-emergency lower priority call.

112. (New) A method according to claim 110, wherein terminating a non-emergency call connected to the communication system comprises:

determining that no non-emergency calls of a lower priority than a priority of the emergency call are connected to the communication system; and randomly selecting a non-emergency call of a priority equal to the priority of the emergency call and disconnecting the non-emergency call.

113. (New) A communication station comprising:

a receiver to receive a priority channel request for an emergency call from a wireless subscriber unit in a coverage area of the communication station;

control logic, responsive to the call request received by the receiver, to determine whether a communication channel is available on the communication station to service the request, and if there is not a communication channel available to service the request, terminate a non-emergency call connected to the communication system to free a communication channel to service the request, and establish the emergency call on the freed communication channel.

114. (New) A communication station according to claim 113, wherein the control logic to terminate a non-emergency call connected to the communication system comprises the control logic to select a non-emergency call of a lower priority than a priority of the emergency call and disconnecting the non-emergency lower priority call.

115. (New) A method according to claim 113, wherein the control logic to terminate a non-emergency call connected to the communication system comprises the control logic to:

determine that no non-emergency calls of a lower priority than a priority of the emergency call are connected to the communication system; and

randomly select a non-emergency call of a priority equal to the priority of the emergency call and disconnecting the non-emergency call.

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